

Diablo View Orchid Society

May Meeting:

Thursday, May 10 - 7:15 PM

at the Contra Costa Water District
1331 Concord Ave, Concord 94521

Snacks will be supplied by:

Volunteers!

Beverages will be supplied by:

Volunteers!

Jim Wert will supply the ice

Upcoming Events

**Mark Your Calendars!
Speaker's Day in Sacramento:
Saturday, July 28**

**Holiday Party Pot Luck:
Thursday, Dec. 13 in Pleasant Hill**

**Our Big Show and Sale:
Saturday, Feb. 9, 2019**

Welcome to our new members!

Carol and Paul Carol
Lena and Dan Chiappone
Chen-Hao Hsu
Mike Lewis
Kathleen McCrarey
Kaitlyn Strom

**The pre-meeting dinner with the
speaker is at 5:30 at the
Sichuan Fortune House
41 Woodsworth Lane,
Pleasant Hill
Email Betty Chinn if you want to attend
kauwonn@gmail.com**

**At the May meeting, Angelic Nguyen will talk to us about
*"The Fascinating Orchids of Vietnam"***

**A few
examples:**



About our May speaker...

Angelic Nguyen has many years experience as a silk painting artist, floral designer, graphic and web designer. Growing up with orchids and tropical flowers around her hometown near Saigon, Vietnam, her passion for orchids has shown up in her paintings and designs. After she and her family escaped from the Communists and came to the U.S. in 1990, she started a new life as a graphic artist at the San Jose Mercury News.



She has been growing orchids for about 20 years, and started her company, Orchid Design, in 1999. Angelic works on orchid growing, orchid arrangement, graphic design, and web design. Recently she has also been concentrating on photography and has taken thousands of orchid pictures for promoting orchid shows.

Orchids she grows include Cattleyas, Phalanopsis, Laelias, Dendrobiums, Oncidiums, Paphs, Phrags, Lycastes, Bulbophylums, Vandas; hybrids and species. She also has several rare Cymbidiums — standard, pendulous and peloric, and has done some hybridizing of Cymbidiums, Laelias, and Cattleyas. In the meantime, she enjoys finding different orchids blooming in her garden every day.

Angelic was Art Director for the Cymbidium Society of America Journal in 2006, and served as the newsletter editor for the San Francisco Orchid Society for about ten years. She has been involved in many activities to support orchid societies with design and printing for postcards, brochures and flyers, and has also served as President, show chair, and as a board member of several Bay Area orchid societies. She is currently the show chair for the SFOS's summer show, "Orchids in the Park". She's also helping shows promotions, social medias advertising for many orchid, flower and garden shows in California.

Orchid Design has been participating in the Pacific Orchid Exposition, the Santa Barbara International Orchid Show, the San Diego International Orchid Show, the San Francisco Flower & Garden Show, and many other shows for the past decade.

She has also been giving orchid presentations and skill sessions for orchid and garden societies, using her experience and large selection of her photographs. She has spoken on a variety of orchid topics, including the 19th World Orchid Conference, Fragrant Orchids, Unusual Cymbidiums, Pendulous Cymbidiums, "Cattleya, the Queen of Flowers", Laelia Species, and "The fascinating Orchids of Vietnam".

You can visit her website www.ORCHIDesign.com to find out what she has available for the show, or stop by her booth at the show. You can email your orchid wish list to her: angelic@orchidesign.com or ask about something you would love to have in your orchid collection.

You can also find [Angelic Nguyen](#) and [Orchid Design](#), and be her friend on Facebook

The plant table will be supplied by Orchid Design

The President's Message

Dear Orchid Enthusiasts:

We had a record number of new members join at a single meeting last month! We all need to welcome and encourage the 8 new members. Please introduce yourself to them and show that our brochure is indeed correct – we are friendly and our meetings are fun.

Sung Lee had a vision of what he calls “New Member Mentor” when he was president. This year, he has whole heartedly pursued this vision by becoming our new member mentor. He helps prospective members learn how our society functions. Thank you Sung!

The longer you are in the club, your capacity to understand grows. I remember my early months of attendance and the terminology and names of plants were daunting. As I got more familiar with the jargon, I could absorb more of what was presented at the meetings. That is how we keep our long time members returning month after month. The trick is to get over those initial feelings of being overwhelmed.

So... try to talk with someone you don't know at each meeting.

Marcia

April's Winners at the display table:

	<i>Category</i>	<i>Plant Name</i>	<i>Owner</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Points</i>
Apr	Advanced	C. Schroeder #12	Phyllis Arthur	1	3
Apr	Advanced	epi Catt Rene Marques	Eileen Jackson	2	2
Apr	Advanced	Lc NewBerry Glow x L. anceps x Milterii	Yunor Peralta	3	1
Apr	Intermediate	Cypripedium formosanum	Chen-Hao Hsu	1	3
Apr	Intermediate	Phal japonica	Barbara Ungersma	2	2
Apr	Intermediate	Epicyclia Serena O'Neill	Barbara Ungersma	3	1
Apr	Novice	Cym Bellissimo 'Eternity'	Lisa Chow	1	3
Apr	Novice	Catt intermedia orlata 'sendai'	Marcia Hart	2	2
Apr	Novice	Den kingianum			

April's meeting saw a wonderful collection of orchids for the sharing table:







The Summer Doldrums

How to Care for Orchids During the Wilds of Summertime

By Ron McHatton with Photographs by Greg Allikas

From the May 2012 issue of Orchids Magazine

SUMMER PRESENTS CHALLENGES in the form of increased pest activity, fungal and bacterial problems in traditionally wet areas and desiccation in those areas with Mediterranean-like climates where summers are typically quite dry. Careful observation of your plants is the best way to identify small problems before they become big problems, and in the summer, the time between these two events is dramatically shorter due to higher temperatures.

For small collections, the best thing to do is to physically wipe insects off and clean the plant. Isopropyl alcohol and a cotton swab are effective against most pests and if you want to increase its effectiveness, a drop of Ivory dishwashing liquid added to the alcohol helps wet the typically waxy surface of orchid leaves. If you haven't been watching carefully and the infestation gets out of control, you might have to use chemicals. Few pesticides are specifically rated for use on orchids, but you can use any that are labeled for ornamentals. Use care and follow the label directions. This is not a situation where if a little is good, more will be better. PEST CONTROL

In areas with dry summers, mites can be a serious problem, especially on phalaenopsis. These creatures attack the surface of the leaves producing a sort of rough silvery appearance. Mites are not insects and insecticides offer little or no control. Mites do not like humid conditions so efforts to increase humidity are beneficial. Light infestations can be controlled by thoroughly cleaning plants but in hot, dry climates light infestations rapidly become serious and control is best accomplished by the use of a miticide.

In areas with wet summers, wet foliage and high humidity encourage the spread of fungal and bacterial diseases. Bacterial diseases do not respond to fungicides and vice versa so it's important to know which disease you are dealing with. Perhaps the easiest way to distinguish between the two is by smell. The most common bacterial disease in orchids produces a foul smell often likened to dead fish. If you've ever had cut flowers stand too long in water, you know the sort of smell we're talking about.

Diseases can spread quickly. Bacterial diseases kill plants especially rapidly and time is of the essence. Both bacterial and fungal diseases are spread by splashing water, and this includes rainfall. Use a clean cutting tool such as a single-edge razor blade, cut off the infected tissue as well as at least an inch (2.5 cm) of clean, green area and then treat the cut surface with a fungicide. Even if the problem is bacterial, you don't want a fungal infection to start in the wound. Cinnamon — the common spice — is effective against fungal diseases and can be used to coat the cut surface. It's perhaps not as effective as a chemical fungicide but it's readily available and does work.

Where it's wet, keep your plants as dry as possible. Alternatively, provide a lot of air movement. When you water, try to do so as early in the day as possible. This will allow adequate time for the foliage to dry before nightfall.

In dry-summer areas, the bane of orchid growers is extremely low humidity, and this leads to two issues. The first of these is an increase in the rate at which plants dry out and the other is the ever-presence of mites.

Orchids in dry-summer areas dry out much more rapidly than they did in the winter. Depending on temperature, plants watered every two weeks in the winter may need to be watered every few days in the summer. Here again, nothing will take the place of careful observation. If you have an extensive collection of plants, you might want to consider installing a misting system similar to those used in open-air restaurants in dry areas. Low-pressure units that install on hose lines are inexpensive and work reasonably well to raise humidity as well as cool the growing area somewhat.

Scale, particularly Boisduval scale illustrated on this cattleya plant, is a serious pest on orchids. Dried pseudobulb sheaths should be removed at repotting to inspect for these insects.

How does sun affect orchids? Solar radiation is much more intense in the summer and plants that have been thriving in full sun all winter may need a little extra protection (shade) when the sun is at its strongest or, often during the late afternoon, when the temperatures are highest.

Orchids are easily sunburned and you should take care when moving plants around, especially if you are moving plants grown inside during the winter to a spot outside for the summer. Sunburn, while not in itself a serious problem is irreversible and will make your plants look ugly. In serious cases the plant can be killed outright and any leaf damage is an invitation to a secondary infection in the damaged area. **SUMMER SUN**

Orchid foliage should be a light yellow-green. The first sign of too much light is often yellow foliage. If left alone, this yellow foliage will eventually turn white and then dark brown and dry as the sunburned area dries out. If the problem is caught before the chlorophyll has been completely destroyed it is often possible to reverse the damage. Once white spots or sunken areas have appeared, the damage is irreversible and the best thing one can do is stop further progression with more shade.

Sudden increases in light levels will burn orchid foliage as illustrated here on this *Bifrenaria harrisoniae* leaf. While small sunburned spots aren't really detrimental to the plant, they are unsightly and remain for the life of the leaf

Because of increased light and temperatures, your plants will benefit from more fertilizer (increased frequency, not concentration). This is especially true for those varieties that put out new growth during this time. Avoid fertilizers that contain significant amounts of urea (formulations with more than 20 percent nitrogen). Urea nitrogen is much less readily available to orchids in soilless mixes than ammoniacal and nitrate forms. **CAPITALIZING ON THE HIGH-**



GROWTH SEASON

Plants will also dry out faster. To avoid root damage, water plants before fertilizing; the roots will be wet and less easily damaged by the salts in the fertilizer solution.

If you grow your plants inside during the cooler months, moving them outside for the summer is often beneficial and your plants will respond with renewed vigor. Remember, make the transition slowly. Place them under heavy shade for a few days, then somewhat less shade for a few days and then move them to their summer homes, paying attention to the color of the foliage. You'll be glad you did.

The damage to these hybrid cattleya leaves is heat stress and not sunburn. At high enough temperatures the leaf tissue is killed, resulting in the collapse illustrated here.



UPCOMING WEBINARS

It's easy to find the scheduled webinars and to register on the AOS website. You'll find the link under the **All About Orchids** tab. If you check there, you will find any webinars that have been scheduled after the production of the monthly Corner.

American Orchid Society: Greenhouse Chat with Ron McHatton

Tuesday, April 24th, 2018 @ 8:30 PM – 9:30 PM EST ***Open to all***

Please join Ron McHatton, American Orchid Society Director of Education and Science Officer, who will discuss a variety of topics on orchid culture based on questions submitted by attendees. Please send you questions to stillisch@cox.net by Saturday, April 21st.

Register now using this

link: <https://register.gotowebinar.com/register/7767746573645081858>

Green With Envy with Ron Midgett

Tuesday, May 8, 2018 @ 8:30 PM – 9:30 PM EST ***Members only***

Please join noted speaker and orchid breeder Ron Midgett as he discusses the history and breeding trends with those gorgeous green cattleyas.

Register now using this

link: <https://register.gotowebinar.com/register/8470919444902657537>

American Orchid Society: Greenhouse Chat with Ron McHatton

Wednesday, May 16th, 2018 @ 8:30 PM – 9:30 PM EST ***Open to all***

Please join Ron McHatton, American Orchid Society Director of Education and Science Officer, who will discuss a variety of topics on orchid culture based on questions submitted by attendees. Please send you questions to stillisch@cox.net by Sunday, May 13th.

Register now using this

link: <https://register.gotowebinar.com/register/3940385080263812610>

Note: After registering, you will receive a confirmation e-mail containing information about joining the seminar.

WHAT ARE WEBINARS? Webinars are an Internet conference where you can hear the speaker and view his presentation, ask questions, and hear interactions from other members of the audience. You can join either on your computer or by phone. You can join from anywhere, via your Mac, PC or even your mobile device. Audio is included, so attendees can phone in or use VoIP (Voice over Internet Protocol). You will need a microphone for your computer to use VoIP.

WANT TO LEARN, BUT CAN'T MAKE THE DATE? The live webinars will be recorded and posted on the AOS website, where you will find a link allowing you to view the webinars at your convenience.

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